



BOROUGH OF FAVERSHAM

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
1948

COLONEL W. H. CRICHTON,
C.I.E., I.M.S., (RET.),
M.B., CH.B., (EDIN), D.P.H., (LOND).,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

WYARD'S PRINTING WORKS LTD.,
FAVERSHAM & HYTHE

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**THE TOWN COUNCIL
OF THE
BOROUGH OF FAVERSHAM**

THE MAYOR :

*Councillor Jasper Beale Neame

THE DEPUTY MAYOR :

*Alderman Phil Johnson, O.B.E.

ALDERMEN :

W. I. Gould

*J. H. Johnson

*J. W. Videan

COUNCILLORS :

E. A. W. Black

* H. Knowles

* E. J. Mumford Cooke

* The Rev. M. E. Lynch

* C. E. Ely

* F. Pearson

* A. W. Hulkes

* A. A. Salmon

* F. G. Johnson

* C. H. Young

T. Williams

* *Denotes members of Health Committee*

TOWN CLERK :

S. Wilson

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

to the Borough and Port of Faversham

Col. W. H. Crichton, O.I.E., I.M.S. (Ret.)

M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Lond.)

SANITARY INSPECTOR

to the Borough and Port Eastern Section of Faversham

Mr. A. J. Hurn, C.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

CLERK (PART-TIME)

Miss V. M. Wallis

BOROUGH OF FAVERSHAM

Municipal Offices,
Faversham.
June, 1949.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors.

Dear Mr. Mayor,

I have the honour to present my Report for the year 1948 on the state of the Public Health of the Borough.

The Report, as in the preceding year, has been prepared in six Sections and the report of the Sanitary Inspector has been incorporated in Sections IV, V and VI and the corresponding appendices. I wish again to take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to Mr. Hurn for his loyal assistance throughout the year, and for his co-operation in the preparation of this Report.

I would direct your attention specially to the following salient features in the Report, viz. :—

- (a) The extraordinary circumstance whereby the population has decreased rather than increased (page 7);
- (b) the drop in the Birth Rate (page 7);
- (c) the high Infant Mortality Rate (page 9);
- (d) the rise in the number of cases of infectious disease, including food poisoning (page 10);
- (e) the high percentage of immunity against Diphtheria among school children attained by a special drive during the first half of the year (page 12);
- (f) the rise in the incidence of Tuberculosis (page 11);
- (g) the improvement in the standard of health of school children (page 14);
- (h) the improvement in the quality of meat and other food-stuffs (page 16); and last, but by no means least,
- (i) the distressing housing conditions which continue acutely in spite of some progress in the provision of houses (Section VI).

Never in my experience as Medical Officer have I felt so completely frustrated than I have in this appointment in this urgent matter of housing. It is my painful duty to listen in my office and in the homes of the people, to stories of the most heart-rending circumstances which I know are genuine and which I feel deserve more than mere sympathy and the bleak hope that sometime in the distant future a house may become available. The situation is so urgent as to demand in my opinion to be dealt with as a *national emergency* because the repercussions it will have both physically, morally and psychologically, will be far reaching and on a national scale.

I wish to end with a note of gratitude to the Town Clerk and my other colleagues on the staff of the Council for their unfailing assistance and co-operation, and to my willing and excellent clerk, Miss Wallis.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. CRICHTON.

SECTION I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1. CLIMATE

The winter of 1947-48 was a mild one, but the summer was marred by a spell of cold rainy weather. The monthly temperature and rainfall recordings are detailed in Appendix IV.

2. AREA

3,070 acres approximately. No change.

3. POPULATION

The estimated mid year population of the Borough for 1948 is estimated by the Registrar General to be 12,150, that is to say 30 less than the figure for the preceding year.

4. NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES

3,968—an increase of 70 houses over the preceding year. Of these 53 houses were Council houses, taken over and allocated by the Council.

5. RATEABLE VALUE

£71,490 as compared with £73,276 in the preceding year.

6. SUM REPRESENTED BY THE PENNY RATE

£281 7s. 0d. as against £289 11s. 5d. in 1947.

7. BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
(a) <i>Live Births—Legitimate</i>	112 (112)	97 (125)	209 (237)
<i>Illegitimate</i>	9 (9)	7 (8)	16 (17)
	<hr/> 121 (121)*	<hr/> 104 (133)	<hr/> 225 (254)

(b) The percentage of illegitimate births was 7.6 (7.1).

(c) *The Birth Rate—*

(i) The birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 18.5 which is the lowest figure since it has been possible to calculate the rate since the end of the war. The birth rates for 1947 and 1946 were 20.8 and 32.4 per thousand respectively.

(ii) The Birth Rate for England and Wales for 1948 is 17.9 per thousand.

(d) *Still Births—*

(i) The figures are as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
<i>Illegitimate</i>	— (1)*	— (—)	— (1)
<i>Legitimate</i>	— (3)	3 (2)	3 (5)
	<hr/> — (4)	<hr/> 3 (2)	<hr/> 3 (6)

* Figures in brackets refer to the preceding year.

- (ii) The percentage of still births to live births shows an appreciable reduction, from 2.3 in 1947 and 3.1 in 1946, to 1.3 in the year under review.

8. DEATHS

- (a) The total number of deaths from all causes was 166, five less than the number registered in the preceding year.
- (b) *The Death Rate* per 1,000 of the estimated population is 13.6 as compared with 14 in the preceding year and 13.37 in 1946. The death rate for England and Wales was 10.8 per thousand.
- (c) *Causes of Death*
- (i) According to the Registrar General's figures the causes of the deaths occurring in Faversham are set out in the table below. Owing to the continued discrepancy between the data collected locally from the District Registrar and those obtained from the Registrar General, it is not possible to classify the deaths by age groups.

TABLE I.

Diseases and Other Causes	M	F
T.B. Respiratory System	4	2
Other Forms T.B.	1	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	2
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M) Uterus (F) ...	1	2
„ Stomach and Duodenum	2	1
„ Breast	—	1
„ All other sites	3	3
Diabetes	—	1
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	15	18
Heart Disease	28	31
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	—	1
Bronchitis	4	—
Pneumonia	3	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	2
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	2	—
Other Digestive Diseases	1	1
Nephritis	1	2
Premature Birth	1	2
Congenital causes and Birth Injuries	3	3
Suicide	3	—
Road Traffic Accidents	1	1
Other violent causes	3	3
All other causes	2	8
Totals ...	80	86

(ii) The only noteworthy features of this statement are:—

- (1) an increase of 100% in the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis;
- (2) a 60% drop in the number of deaths from cancer;
- (3) a 37% increase in deaths from intracranial vascular lesions;
- (4) a 28% increase in infant deaths.

(d) *Infant Mortality*

Unfortunately the Infant Mortality Rate (i.e. the number of deaths under one year of age related to the number of births) has risen from 27.1 in 1947 to 35.5 per thousand births. The rate for England and Wales is 34 per thousand. The recorded causes of these deaths were premature birth (3) and congenital causes and birth injury (5).

9. INCREASE IN POPULATION

The excess of births over deaths during 1948 was 59 or 35.5% as compared with 32.5% in the preceding year.

SECTION II.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES : THEIR PREVALENCE AND CONTROL

1. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

(a) The number of infectious diseases notified and their character is shown in the following table :—

TABLE II.

Disease	No. of Cases	Admission to Hospital or Sanatorium	Deaths
Food Infections	45 (12)*	3	1
Scarlet Fever	6 (6)	6	—
Whooping Cough	46 (92)	—	—
Measles	206 (11)	1	—
Ac. Pneumonia	5 (7)	1	5
Erysipelas	3 (—)	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2 (2)	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1 (1)	1	—
Tuberculosis—			
Pulmonary	23 (8)	11	6
Non-Pulmonary	8 (2)	6	1
Totals	345 (150)	29	13

* Figures in brackets relate to the preceding year.

(b) As will be noted, the considerable increase (130%) in the number of cases compared with last year's figures is accounted for :—

- (i) by an epidemic of measles which occurred mainly in February, March and April ;
- (ii) by a large increase in the incidence of Tuberculosis—three times the number of pulmonary cases and four times the number of non-pulmonary cases ; and
- (iii) by an outbreak of food poisoning which accounted, as far as could be ascertained, for 45 cases of varying severity and one death.

2. THE MEASLES EPIDEMIC

(a) As the incidence of measles in 1947 was low, and that for the preceding year high, the epidemic in the year under review accorded with the usual two year periodicity of the disease. The severity of the cases varied widely but the majority of cases were mild in character. The age groups affected were :—

MEASLES			
	M	F	Total
0—1	6	3	9
1—3	25	20	45
3—5	28	23	51
5—10	48	47	95
10—15	2	3	5
15—25	—	—	—
25 and over	—	1	1
	109	97	206

3. TUBERCULOSIS

(i) There can be little doubt that the large increase in the incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis reflects to a great extent the overcrowded housing conditions which continue to cause anxiety, and the continued difficulty in finding Sanatorium accommodation for cases of Tuberculosis.

(ii) The particulars of Tuberculosis cases for the year are set out in the following statement:—

TABLE III.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Totals
	M	F	M	F	
On Tuberculosis Register					
1st January 1948 ...	25 (21)	19 (21)	9 (8)	9 (9)	62 (59)
Transferred to Borough	3 (—)	— (2)	1 (1)	— (—)	4 (3)
Notified in Borough ...	11 (8)	12 (2)	3 (4)	5 (1)	31 (15)
	39 (29)	31 (25)	13 (13)	14 (10)	97 (77)
Deaths ...	5 (2)	3 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	8 (3)
Recovered ...	2 (1)	2 (3)	1 (4)	3 (1)	8 (9)
Removed from Borough	— (1)	1 (2)	1 (—)	— (—)	2 (3)
Non Tuberculous ...	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
	7	7	2	3	19
Balance remaining on Register on 31/12/48	32	24	11	11	78

4. FOOD INFECTIONS

(i) All the cases notified were directly related to a large anniversary luncheon held in a London Restaurant to which guests were invited from a wide area in the District. The offending organism *Salmonella typhi murium* was isolated in four cases one of whom was fatal. It was unfortunately impossible to establish which particular item of food consumed was responsible.

(ii) A special Lecture and Demonstration on Food Poisoning was held in February at the Grammar School by courtesy of the

Head Master. The Lecture was well attended despite inclement weather. Excellent bacteriological exhibits were kindly provided by the County Pathologist.

5. DIPHTHERIA

(i) The very large accumulation of school children who were either totally unprotected (197), or were due "booster" doses (1020), was dealt with by a special programme in the first six months of the year. The function was transferred to the County Council as Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act on "the Appointed day".

(ii) A permanent monthly Diphtheria Immunisation was established at the Minor Ailments Clinic (Solomon's Lane) on the recommendation of this Office.

(iii) With the transfer of the function to the County Council it is now impossible for this Office to report on the state of protection of the population against Diphtheria. Meanwhile it is gratifying to note that no case of Diphtheria was notified during the year.

6. VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

This Office has no information on the number of vaccinations carried out during the year or of the degree of protection of the population against smallpox.

7. VENEREAL DISEASE

By courtesy of the County Venereologist the following figures of the number of cases from the District attending the Venereal Clinics at Canterbury and Rochester. These are as follows:—

New Cases.						Total Attendances
Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Non Venereal		
M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	—	—	—	7	4	171

SECTION III.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

No change. A recommendation was renewed during the year that the present unsatisfactory housing situation would necessitate a survey in the near future and that additional staff would be required for this purpose. The Mayor acknowledged this need in his Annual Survey thus:—"In the future we shall have to deal with the insanitary and unfit houses which exist and to do this there is no doubt that the Health Department staff will have to be strengthened. A complete survey of existing accommodation will sooner or later be needed."

2. HOSPITAL FACILITIES

- (a) During the year a case occurred which illustrates the difficulties inherent in the existing system whereby cases of measles (and whooping cough and mumps) are not under any circumstances admitted to Keycol Hospital.
- (b) The case in question was one of measles which necessitated Hospital care and treatment. Because it was a case of measles, admission was refused both at Keycol Hospital and, for the same reason, at the General Hospital. After considerable difficulty and loss of precious time, the Medical Practitioner concerned succeeded in getting the patient admitted to an Infectious Diseases Hospital (Canterbury) which has provision for cases of measles. The Council had to bear the cost of the patient's treatment in this Hospital.
- (c) Now that the administration of all Hospitals has passed to the Regional Hospital Board under the National Health Service Act, this Office is less in touch with the facilities available than previously as the Medical Officer of Health of an Authority which was a contracting party to the Keycol Hospital scheme. It is hoped however that the plan proposed to convert an existing ward into a cubicle ward which would enable the Hospital to accommodate a wider range of cases—including measles in emergency—is carried into effect.

3. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

By courtesy of the County Medical Officer a copy of the School Health Service Annual Returns for the Borough have been made available. From these it has been possible to extract the following interesting figures:—

- (i) Number of periodical examinations 1015 (624)*
- (ii) Number of pupils found requiring treatment 158 (92)
- (iii) Percentage ... 15.5% (14.7%)
- (iv) Commonest defects—
- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------|-------|
| Eyes | ... | 30% | (44%) |
| Nose and Throat | ... | 12.4% | (43%) |
| Orthopædic | ... | 15.4% | (20%) |
- (v) Dental defects—
- | | | |
|--|------|---------------|
| Total inspected (periodical and special) | 1644 | (1443) |
| Number found requiring treatment | 448 | (512) |
| Percentage | ... | 27.2% (35.4%) |
| Number treated | ... | 256 |
- (vi) Classification of the general condition of pupils inspected :—

Age Groups	A Good	B Fair	C Poor
Entrants ...	37.3 (15.9)	48.1 (58.2)	14.6 (25.9)
Second Age Group ...	49.0 (20.3)	50.0 (68.7)	1.0 (11.0)
Third Age Group ...	44.4 (27.0)	49.7 (62.8)	5.9 (10.2)
Other Periodic Inspections	34.3 (24.0)	57.7 (57.0)	8.0 (19.0)
Totals ...	40.9 (21.1)*	51.9 (62.7)	7.2 (16.2)

It is gratifying to note from these figures that, despite the difficulties which beset the people, the high costs of living and, poor or inadequate accommodation, the standard of health of the children has shown a quite remarkable improvement. Thus in the statement above it will be seen that the percentage of children in class "A" has risen from 21.1% to 40.9%, and that of the worst group, class "C", has fallen from 16.2% to 7.2%.

4. THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

Action under Section 47 of this new Act was taken in one case of a woman who was considered to be unable to devote to herself proper care and attention. The Magistrates' Court granted an Order which was duly served, but as the person concerned refused to comply with the Magistrates' Order, and as the Act makes no provision for the forcible removal of a person who obstructs an Order, it has been found impossible to execute it. It would appear that the Act requires wider powers to be effective.

* *Figures in brackets relate to the preceding previous year.*

SECTION IV.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. WATER SUPPLY

- (a) Mainwater is supplied to the Borough by the Faversham Water Company. The supply generally is adequate and satisfactory. During the year one house and four cottages in Vicarage Lane, Ospringe, which hitherto had received a supply of untreated water from the pumping main, were provided with a supply of chlorinated water from Copton reservoir. The properties at Tin Bridge mentioned in last year's report are still without a main supply but it is anticipated that a supply will shortly be available when present negotiations are completed.
- (b) Seven samples were taken for bacteriological examination and one for chemical analysis. All were satisfactory.

2. DRAINAGE, SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

No important alterations or developments were carried out during the year.

Particulars of drainage work undertaken and supervised by the Public Health Department are given in Appendix II.

3. HOP-PICKERS' CAMPS

There are two in the Borough situated at Queen Court, Ospringe, and Westwood Court, Preston, these provide accommodation for approximately 600 persons, mainly women and children, during the hop-picking season.

SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. MILK SUPPLIES

- (a) Tuberculin Tested milk is produced at three farms and ungraded milk at one farm in the Borough. There are five retailers and one producer retailer. Five retailers are licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested milk and one to sell Pasteurised Milk. One establishment is licensed to carry out Pasteurisation by the "Holder" process.
- (b) 15 Samples were taken for bacteriological examination i.e., 14 Tuberculin Tested and 1 Pasteurised. Six samples were shown to be unsatisfactory but further samples from the same sources eventually satisfied the prescribed tests.
- (c) *School milk*—All milk used in Schools in the District is pasteurised.

2. MEAT

- (a) 3,542 animals were slaughtered at the Government Slaughter House during the year and all carcasses were inspected. The conditions of slaughter at this antiquated slaughter house leave much to be desired and it is proposed to take the matter up with the Ministry of Food at an early date with a view to urgent and necessary improvements being carried out.
- (b) The number of carcasses found to be affected with disease of all kinds including Tuberculosis was 422 or 11.9% which is an improvement on the figure of 15.7% for the preceding year. The percentage affected by Tuberculosis showed a corresponding improvement namely 2% as against 4.4% in the preceding year.
- (c) The total amount of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption was 4 tons 12 cwt. 1 qr. 26 lbs. whereas nearly double this amount (7 tons) had to be condemned in 1947.
- (d) The improvements noted are encouraging as they are considered to be beyond the range of normal variation.

3. OTHER FOODSTUFFS

- (a) 8,812 lbs. of other foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption. These included fish, imported meat, and a variety of groceries, mainly tinned. The gross total of all foodstuffs condemned during the year, including meat, amounted to 8 tons 11 cwts. 18 lbs.; this is approximately half of the amount condemned during the preceding year.

- (b) By courtesy of the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures Dept., I am in a position to report that 54 samples of Food were taken by the County Sampling Officers during the year under Food and Drugs Act 1938. The majority of these (45) were samples of milk and of this number only one sample was found to be deficient in fat (by 8.3%). The rest of the samples which ranged from butter to sugar and whisky, were all found to be genuine.

SECTION VI.

HOUSING

1. In my Annual Report for 1947 I opened this Section with the words "This (Housing) is perhaps the most urgent and the most distressing problem of to-day." It is a matter of regret that I must record to-day, a whole year later, that the progress made is very small compared with the magnitude of the problem, and that it remains just as grave, just as urgent and just as distressing as it was a year ago.

2. During 1948 it has been possible for the Council to take over and to allocate 53 completed houses—a very marked improvement on the 24 houses made available in the preceding year, but leaving no less than 573 "live" applications still "on the books." Assuming that production could ultimately be stepped up to 60 houses per year, it will still take nearly *ten years to satisfy the existing demand*. There will be, in addition, a number of new applicants as the years go by.

3. As Medical Officer of Health, I regard this as an extremely serious and sombre picture, not only because of the terribly overcrowded conditions under which many families are living for lack of accommodation, but also because of the unfair strain imposed on young couples who are being denied their fundamental right to establish a home and a family, except under conditions which inevitably lead to friction and unhappiness. There would appear to be a definite need for the inclusion in the housing programme of blocks of two roomed flats of modern design which would serve the needs of young couples who are getting married, or of married couples with one or even two young children. At the present moment these young people have little chance of being considered for new houses because they are in competition with applicants with large families. There is also the type of case who is driven to despair because his family has now attained an age demanding a larger house both on statutory and on moral grounds, and the type of case living in a house which has been in urgent need of essential repairs for many years and whose owners are reluctant, or unwilling, to effect repairs because of the uneconomical cost of the labour and material required.

4. It is hoped that for the last type of case some redress at least will be provided in the new Housing Bill although, until the Rent Restriction Regulations are amended more in conformity with reality, no very substantial improvement can be expected. For the relief of the other types of cases there appears to be no remedy other than more and more houses and these, I am reliably informed, are directly related to the availability of local labour and to its productive capacity. How far these factors can be improved, or how far labour can be deflected from less urgent projects, I am not competent to discuss. Suffice it to say that, in my view as Medical Officer of Health, I regard the housing of the people clearly as *priority No. 1*, far ahead of any other consideration, and further that the continuation indefinitely of the deplorable conditions existing to-day will have far reaching repercussions, some of which are already discernable, on the fertility of the people, as disclosed by the Birth Rate, on their physical fitness, as shown by the increased incidence of Tuberculosis, and on their happiness and nervous stability. I have personally seen disappointment, disillusion, bitterness and the greatest unhappiness amounting to despair, and to anxiety neurosis among old people and young people, men and women, many of whom have served their Country well in her hour of need and who had a right to feel that they would get a better deal.

5. Recommendations have been made to the appropriate Committee for the adoption of an improved system of "pointing" for the guidance of the Tenant Selection Committee, directed to ensure that priority of allocation conformed with the greatest need.

APPENDIX I.

PARTICULARS OF CARCASES AND ORGANS
INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

* Diseases other than Tuberculosis		Cattle (ex Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
* Diseases other than Tuberculosis	No. Killed	692	157	241	2260	192	3542
	Whole carcases condemned	—	3	—	9	—	12
	Some part or organ con- demned	113	77	1	132	16	339
	Percentage affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	16.3%	50.9%	.4%	6.2%	8.3%	—
Tuberculosis only	Whole carcases condemned	—	2	—	—	1	3
	Some part or organ con- demned	30	38	—	—	—	68
	Percentage affected with Tuberculosis	4.3%	25.4%	—	—	.5%	—

* Diseases other than Tuberculosis include emaciation, dropsy, fevered flesh, Johne's disease, injury and various affections, parasitic or otherwise, of internal organs and parts.

APPENDIX II.

NUISANCES AND HOUSING DEFECTS DEALT WITH

Choked drains	9
Defective drains	10
Defective S.C. pans and flushing cisterns ..	12
Flushing cisterns provided	3
Insanitary and defective cesspools	2
Overflowing and defective cesspools	3
Cesspools abolished	2
Houses connected to sewer	2
Offensive accumulations	1
Leaking and defective roofs	18
Damp or defective walls	24
Defective floors	9
Defective ceilings	13
Defective windows and doors	10
Defective eaves gutterings and downpipes ..	6
Defective stoves and coppers	20
Defective chimneys	4
Absence of sanitary dustbins	21
Total	169

APPENDIX III. NOTICES SERVED

No. of Informal Notices	...	...	96
No. of Statutory Notices	...	...	nil
No. of Informal Notices complied with	...	...	73
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	nil

APPENDIX IV. READINGS RECORDED AT THE BOROUGH SEWAGE WORKS

(By courtesy of Mr. Colin Walton.)

Month	Maximum°	Minimum°	Rainfall in ins.	Average Daily Rainfall
January	55° [54°]*	24° [2°]	2.80 [2.74]	.090 [.0884]
February	46° [42°]	35° [8°]	1.36 [1.69]	.047 [.0804]
March	57° [61°]	38° [17°]	.77 [3.89]	.025 [.1254]
April	74° [71°]	32° [28°]	1.80 [1.23]	.060 [.0410]
May	76° [88°]	33° [31°]	1.39 [.74]	.047 [.0239]
June	86° [94°]	44° [43°]	2.55 [2.19]	.085 [.0730]
July	88° [91°]	45° [48°]	1.16 [1.47]	.037 [.0474]
August	84° [83°]	42° [48°]	2.27 [.11]	.073 [.0035]
September	78° [82°]	35° [36°]	2.36 [.94]	.079 [.0313]
October	72° [74°]	26° [27°]	1.27 [.34]	.041 [.0110]
November	61° [64°]	24° [20°]	1.61 [1.21]	.054 [.0403]
December	58° [60°]	18° [27°]	2.43 [2.29]	.078 [.0739]
Total			21.77 [18.84]	

* *Figures in brackets refer to the preceding year.*